

## K E N T U C K Y G A Z E T T E.

S A T U R D A Y, SEPTEMBER 12, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the news advertisements &c. are once more requested to pay up their respective balances. Good Wheat, Rye, Wool, Flax or Peasants, will be taken in payment, at the selling price in this place. Lexington, Sept. 12, 1789.

PETERSBURG, (commonly known by the name of Gen. Scott's landing) on the Kentucky, September 8, 1789.

JOHN NANCARROW, purposed carrying on at this place the MALT-ING BUSINESS and BEER BREW-ERY, where those who have distilleries, &c. may be supplied with malt in exchange for barley or other grain, and tavern keepers and others with good beer. Merchants and others, trading down the Mississippi, may, on timely notice, be supplied with such beer as will stand the test of the climate of New Orleans. He proposes to those who may become purchasers, to take in payment two thirds in barley or other grain, and the remainder in cash, or at least as much cash will enable him to purchase hops, being a cash article. Those who intend gathering the wild hops, should gather them this month or the beginning of next, in dry weather, and cure them in the shade, hops gathered after they have changed their colour are of little value.

N. B. Travellers may be accommodated, at a fair place, with lodgings and such entertainment as the country affords.

JOURNEYMAN MASON, BRICKLAYER, or PLASTERER, who understands his business, will meet with encouragement, by applying to

JOS. GALE. 3 5  
September 8, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I will exchange, for goods, at Bourbon court-house, for bear skins and fur, and will take ginsling till the 1st of October, at one shilling per lb. — Also, I took up a colt near Cumberland mountain, in the wilderness, last fall, which was supposed to be two years old. Whoever has lost such a colt, will apply to me, at said court-house.

JOHN HOUSTON.  
September 8, 1789.

## JUST ARRIVED,

And now opened for sale, by

PETER JANUARY & SON,

At their new Store, nearly opposite the old Court house, A large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Particularly adapted to the season:

Together with a complete assortment of

MEDICINE,

Which they, as usual, are determined to sell on reasonable terms.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle and pay up their respective balances to Mr. David Knox of Lexington, who is authorized to settle all my accounts in my absence.

JAMES BEATTY.

Mr. BRADFORD, MR. Samuel Grant, lately fell by the savages, left a fulling and hemp mill, in a fair way to have worked this fall, the feat is mine and valuable, the tools sent for; his friends wish me to have to his family what is done and execute the business myself, but my stock is so exhausted, it will be attended with great difficulty; any gentleman that will lend me small sums of money, shall have it in their account in fulling, or the money returned certainly in nine months, which they choose; they will be kind enough to lodge the money with you, and your receipt shall be good against me and my heirs, and they will much oblige the Widow and fatherless, as well as their humble servant.

ELIJAH CRAIG.  
Sept. 1, 1789.

THE Clerks of the different county courts of this District, are requested to take notice, that I shall attend at Danville, from the eighteenth to the twenty fourth, of the ensuing Supreme Court, to receive from them, such taxes as are to be collected, or paid by them on or before the first day of October, 1789. The tax on Clerks, on admission and appearance of Attorneys, and on ordinary licences, are payable in militia Certificates, all others in specie or specie warrants.

T. MARSHALL. R. D. R.  
Aug. 24, 1789.

Strayed away from the subscriber, in Washington, near Limestone, a small yellow bay mare, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, very much hurt with the saddle on the near side, branded on the near shoulder M D — Also a black mare, with a large blaze in her face, branded on the near shoulder with an O, has a forel colt with a blaze in its face: whoever delivers the said creatures to me near McGee's station shall receive one likely second rate cow.

Peter Goofee.  
Fayette, August 16, 1789.

Strayed away from the subscriber, living on cane run, about four miles from Lexington, about the last of May, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, branded on the near buttock D; Whoever delivers the said mare to the Printer hereof, shall receive three Dollars, or to the subscriber four Dollars.

HUGH M'WILLIAMS.  
Aug. 24, 1789.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of the two mile, in Fayette County, a gray mare and this spring colt, she is about 13½ hands high, 11 years old, branded on the near shoulder P has on about a four shilling bell, branded IRID, the ID in dots. Appraised to £. 6.

AMBROSE BUSH.  
June 18, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Hickman creek, in the County of Fayette, an iron gray filly 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock JM a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white above the pastern joint, a little white above the hoof of the off hind foot, has been running in the neighbourhood since February 1788. Appraised to £. 14.

DAN. HARRISON.  
June 15, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Town fork of Elk Horn, a brindled cow, three years old, with some white on the sides, back and belly, marked with an underkeel in the right ear. Appraised to £. 3.

WILIAM PAYNE.  
August 14, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Hunters horse mill, on the Clift of Kentucky, a bay mare, three years old, 13 hands high branded A, on the near shoulder, marked with a pack rope under the belly, paces natural. Appraised to £. 5 10.

JACOB MARCH.  
July 22, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lincoln Court House, one red (or light brindled) and white cow, her neck yellow on each side from her shoulders to her head, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear and a slit in the left there is something appears like a brand on her cushion, but not perceivable what, if any. Appraised to £. 2 15.

WM. MONTGOMERY.  
August 27, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, a Bay Horse, with a small star in his forehead, some saddle marks, about a feet 6 or 7 inches high, 16 or 17 years old, branded on the near buttock P Appraised to £. 2 10 — Also a dark brindled Heifer, with some white along the back and tail, marked with a crop off the right ear, about 3 years old. Appraised to £. 1 16.

EPHRAIM BATES.  
4 sh.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the dry fork of Chaplain, about 2 miles from Karlin's mill, a brindled Steer, 2 years old, marked with an underkeel in near ear, and swallow fork in the off ear. Appraised to £. 2 10.

WM. THOMPSON.  
Mercer, Aug. 20, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in October 1787, on the wilderness trace, on Steep's creek, not far from the Hazel pitch, a bay Mare, about 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near shoulder M, and on the near buttock P. Appraised to £. 6.

DAVID TROWBROOK, living on Greer's creek in Woodford county.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near the Mouth of Hickman a dark Bay horse, five years old, a feet 9 inches high, docked, with a star in her forehead, a small white spot on his off foot. Appraised to £. 9.

WM. HOGAN.  
Sept. 1, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Glen's creek, a dark red Steer, 4 years old, marked with a crop in the left ear, and three slits in the right, a white face, and some white on his legs. Appraised to £. 3.

JOHN WILLIAMS.  
August 6, 1789.

## The following tracts of LAND FOR SALE,

SEVENTEEN hundred acres on the Kentucky, nearly opposite Frankfort—3,000 in the same neighbourhood—1600 between Arnolds and Meux's station—170 adjoining the town land of Harrodsburg—200 on Brathiers's creek—400 within four miles of Lee's Town, on the N side of the Kentucky—1000 on Cedar Creek—13,000 on the Ohio, near the big bone line—53,000 at the three forks of the Kentucky—800 on Hinglons's fork—40,000 in different tracts on Licking and the Ohio. it is unnecessary to say any thing in recommendation of those lands, but that the greater part are equal in quality and situation to any in the District. Negroes, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Horses, Cows, and all kinds of public securities, will be taken in payment; the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Peter Tardiveau in Danville, or to the subscriber, who has also a quantity of goods which he will give in exchange for Tobacco, Beef and Pork.

M. NAGLE.  
Holders, August 8, 1789

## TO BE SOLD

Several very valuable tracts of land lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in the County of Fayette, about ten or twelve miles from Lexington, which are patented in the name of William Stewart, are to be let for a term of years, two valuable tracts of land, one on Glen's creek, and the other on the trough spring: Together with several other tracts in the different Counties in this district. The terms may be known by applying to Harry Innes, Esquire, in Danville, or to the subscriber about six miles from Danville, in Lincoln County.

39-sh. THOMAS TODD.

A company will meet at the Crab Orchard the 27th of September, in order to start the next morning for the Eastern settlements: it is hoped every person will go armed.

## AN EXCELLENT NEW PRIMER

May be had, by the grocer, dozen or single, at this Office.



Proceedings of Congress.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, July 13, 1789.

THE house, on motion of Mr. Scott, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the state of the union, to take into consideration the state of the Western Territory.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of a committee appointed on a former discussion of this subject was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of Congress should pass for establishing a land office, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the western territory.

Mr. Scott.—Sir, I apprehend the subject before us is very interesting to the United States. This appears from a variety of considerations. It appears from a view of the extent of the territory, I think I shall be within the mark to say, that it is one thousand miles by five hundred: This will in a few years be peopled by six millions of souls, and chiefly farmers: double the number of the present inhabitants of the Atlantic States: The climate, the soil, the waters are such as will command inhabitants: The temperature of the climate is happily calculated to suit the people of all parts of the union; they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extensive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable. To my knowledge, great efforts are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the sales which have been of those lands; although but a trifling part have been disposed of. The sales already amount to near five millions of dollars: almost one fifth of the domestic debt of the union is hereby extinguished: Have the whole exertions of the United States done so much? No, sir. This renders that property an object of immense future consequence.

We have also made great donations of those lands to the officers and soldiers of the late army; but the part sold bears no proportion to what remains. The national honor is deeply engaged to these officers and soldiers, in point of government and protection. It cannot be supposed that they are to be considered as the outcasts of society: We are bound to afford them our protection, and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the blessings of good government. But these are not the only obligations that Congress is under. We have formed treaties with the natives to secure them in the possession of those lands which they have not sold or ceded to the United States. A due observance of treaties with the Indians must be sacredly adhered to: It will not be for the interest of the States to have their country settled by an unprincipled banditti: It is of the least importance to enforce these treaties, which can only be done by establishing good government: Justice, honor and good faith call loudly upon us not to disappoint the just expectations of those who have confided in us. The truth and propriety of these observations will not be disallowed: But the point of policy, as connected with the question respecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be so readily granted. It has been said, that except the settling of that country is discouraged we shall depopulate the Atlantic States.

Sir, I am not in favor of depopulating the old settlements, and would not urge this business did I suppose it would produce this effect. The emigrations of that country will proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occasion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government. Since then, I have received such further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced. It then read a proclamation from a Spanish governor dated at Lillo, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil and religious liberty, were held out, to induce settlers to pass into, and settle in the Spanish territories. And observed, that this will have all the effects that encouragement from this quarter would have.

It may be said, that Americans will not put themselves under the Spanish government; but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be secured and quieted in their possessions, they care little about the form of government under which they are to live.

The old established settlers in the Atlantic States will never emigrate: It is a different description of people that settle new lands: your rough, boisterous people, of which thousands are already in that country. Such persons cannot be confined, they never can be prevented from emigrating. There are particular classes of persons who compose the great body of emigrants. Can Congress make a law that shall point at individuals? Will Congress pass a law to prevent the unfortunate from seeking an asylum? This would not be acting like nursing fathers. It remains for Congress to make the most of their settlements; the people are already there by thousands. Empire has been continually pointing its course westward. Emigrations have been uniformly extending in that direction from the garden of Eden to the present day.

We are told these people will be lost to the United States. Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove, that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and destroy them.

These observations are further extended to the Roman empire, which it is said fell by its own weight: by its extensive colonization, &c. But in my opinion a very different reason may be assigned for this event. It was dividing the empire, and changing the seat of government, to which we must ascribe its downfall. These circumstances do not apply to the United States. The separation of the United States from Great Britain, is brought as an argument to prove that the western territory, owing to the distance, if from no other cause, will finally be lost to the union: But to this it may be replied, that the immense ocean that rolls between Europe and these States is such a natural and powerful barrier, that the separation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the course of things, so soon as we were prepared for it. But how was this separation accelerated and brought about? By the ill policy and oppression of the mother country. The western territory is quite differently situated; it is true, similar causes may produce similar effects: but with judicious and fair management that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that country must be through the United States; they are the nearest market, and custom, habit, and convenience will conspire to perpetuate a long and intimate connection between them.

But admit for a moment that the separation is inevitable: Will let us be attentive to our own interest: let us get as much from them as we can; let us draw from that source, by rational methods, every present advantage at least: But if we wish to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their disposal, they know the value of them, and will very soon raise sufficient to support a government.

Immense tracts of this territory are under sale by contract with the late Congress: these are laying in an incomplete state, owing to the surveys not being finished; and prove a loss of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the case, it then now remains to determine what shall be done? I think the establishment of a land office in that country, upon some such principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of Congress.

This will open a door to a regular, safe and expeditious sale of the lands, and it will become the interest of every person in the United States to become purchasers, for the purchase will extinguish both principal and interest of the public debt. [Mr. Scott then pointed out the advantages that would result from selling the land, in the first instance, to those that would settle it, in preference to selling it in large tracts to speculators. He also enforced the eligibility of selling it in small quantities, which might be done so as to have them surveyed, located and settled without expense to the State.]

This plan, Mr. Scott further observed, does not prevent the sale of large tracts: it only admits, also, of small quantities.

The plan that has been pursued has been enormously expensive; so much so that Congress had better give the land to settlers.

It has been said, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of Congress. But I think the directors of the land office may be as well checked as officers in any department whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a resolve pass, that a select committee of the house be appointed to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The question upon the report of the committee was then taken, and passed in the affirmative.

A resolve, which provides that the land office should be placed under the direction of the governor of the western territory, was then read.

Mr. Sherman observed, that the western lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States, and the gradual settlement of them, by particular classes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favor of opening a wide door to speculators, by which immense tracts may be monopolized, and the public securities depreciated, to the great injury of the creditors of government.—I think it will be a proper step to establish a land office to facilitate and complete the sales already made; but a wide field for disputes and every evil will be the consequence of issuing warrants. I shall therefore be against such a measure.

Mr. Lee observed, that he thought it was best that the committee should rise; that a special committee should be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. respecting the western territory, both of Congress and the several States: He objected to the plan of establishing a land office at a distance from the seat of government, and placing it under the direction of the governor of the western territory. It might in the issue be found that we had erected an imperium in imperio.

Several other gentlemen made observations upon the subject, when Mr. Sigsbee proposed, that governor of the western territory should be struck out, and secretary of the treasury inserted.

Mr. Pitting then moved, that the proposition should lie on the table till tomorrow, and that the committee should rise. This motion obtained, and the speaker resumed the chair.

FRIDAY, July 17.

The petition of Henry Harbath, praying an exclusive right of making and vending certain machines, was read and laid on the table.

A letter from the Postmaster General, submitting to Congress the propriety of regulating that department previous to the time of making the contract for the conveyance of the mail. Referred to Messrs. Boudinot, Goodhue and Lee.

The bill reported by the committee on the subject of the settlement of the public accounts, was read, and ordered to be taken up in committee on Monday.

The bill for the establishment of the government of the western territory, was ordered to be taken up on Monday.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing light houses, and regulating pilots. The question on the motion of Mr. Tucker, mentioned yesterday, was taken and negatived.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) the whole clause respecting pilots was expunged.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported the same, which was accepted by the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The house agreed to postpone the several orders of the day till Friday next, and then adjourned to Monday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 24.

HISTORY of the late ROYAL MALADY. The first symptom, in Windsor Park.—“The King was taking an airing with the Queen in a phaeton, and suddenly called out there he is. Then giving the reins to her Majesty, he descended and walked up to an old tree, bowed to it, and entered into a conversation with it, as if he had met the King of Prussia. The Queen greatly shocked, desired the page to inform his Majesty that the

wished much for his company. The King at first refused to lift to the messenger, blaming the page for interrupting him, when he was engaged; but at length recovering his recollection, said “Good luck a day, that is true.—Run on and inform her Majesty, that I am hastening to her.”

The next, the coach scene.—Their Majesties were going to Richmond, with the Princess Royal, and two maids of honor. The King was unusually absent, and at length forgetting that there was any body in the coach, besides himself and Queen, he made a proposal, of such a nature, that were the fun to fall from its orbit, it could not have struck her Majesty with greater horror and confusion. The Princess and junior maid of honor scarcely understood the terms, and the purity of their minds saved them from distress. But the other lady first blushed & then laughed aloud. His Majesty roused from his lethargy, but not efforced to reason, determined to punish her ill timed mirth.”

Royal bedchamber.—“Raving about the prerogative of the crown reducing America to unconditional submission, following the council of Murray, Bute and Jenkinson, &c.”

Royal bedchamber.—“Silence being enjoined on all, the King gets into a violent passion, because a body would answer any question he asked, strikes the page, and wounded him dreadfully.”

The Knight of Clonsina.—“The King by an artifice gets his hands disengaged, and crowns Sir George Baker in a very uncommon manner. What a sight and what a smell! We have heard this story from pretty good authority some time ago, but not in so nauseous a form.”

A Holy Conversation.—York is sadly troubled, and imparts difficulties to Canterbury relative to the prayer for the King. Canterbury declares he never read it, but that his Chaplain told him it was an exact translation of a prayer drawn up for Edward the Confessor. Some Methodist or Presbyterian fanatic had written a letter to York, strongly and justly reproaching the doctrine contained, “that the Sovereign was afflicted for the transgression of his people.” Either the people must have offered him up as a victim, or he must have voluntarily devoted himself. Neither is true. He is not sacrificed like Charles, nor has he devoted himself like Christ. For the sake of decency, let poetry and nonsense be expunged from the public invocation. The holy brethren see the force of the objection, but agree to forget their sorrow in a bottle of claret and old hock.”

Royal bedchamber.—“Raving again. Recollects an admirable stroke of economy in Mrs. Gill the lady Mayor’s, who when a fowl was killed, had the barley in its crop carefully taken out, washed and dried, and given to the other poultry. Determined to imitate it.”

Prayers.—“The King disturbs the devotions of the Sabbath, and being entrusted with a knife and fork, constrains Sir, George Baker and Dr. Duplicate to dance a hornpipe.”

[Review.]

RUNAWAY.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living near this place, on Sunday night the 6th Instant, a likely negro fellow, about 20 years old, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a remarkable flat nose, and when standing very bow legged, had on an old nabsburgs shirt and short breeches of the same, leggings mixed with black yarn, a stuff coloured cloth coat, and a black waist coat half worn: It is imagined he took a horse from this place, which was found next morning near the blue hills: It is probable he may be making for Virginia: Whoever secures the said negro, and either sends me word so that I get him again, or delivers him to me, shall receive a reward of ten dollars paid by me.

JOHN WHALEY.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1789.

N. B. It is likely he will pass for a free man, as I learn he has a forged pass.